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SUNDAY, : : APRIL 25, 1880, BEAUTH ORDER NO. 4. We hope our friends in New Orleans and elsewhere can read between the lines of "Health Order No. 4." published in the Ar- other half, and then let the remaining half PEAL of yesterday. It reads very innocently; hang themselves. This plan of salvation there is no threat, no mention of the bugbear, will evangelize the world, for the gallows ing in its language or tenor. This is so ad- the past two months the papers have been visedly. Memphis would deplore only less filled with accounts of the many executions than New Orleans itself the promulgation of in various parts of the country, and in every quarantine restrictions, and fervently trusts instance the culprits were transported to that no contingency may arise which will heaven in a chariot of glery. The gallows reader the enforcement of such restrictions has been deprived of its grim terrors necessary. But this community is terribly in since it has become the instrument earnest on this question of the exclusion of for making all its victims happy epidemic diseases. Impoverished by munici- throughout eternity. On Friday last the pal misrule and by a succession of severer gallows did an average business, and the revisitations than have ever afflicted any city of ports announce that every culprit died hapmodern history, we have levied additional py and triumphant. The gallows used to be taxation to carry out a system of sanitation considered a ghastly instrument, but since it recommended by the leading experts of the has become a modern civiliant and evangelcountry. We have sunk all personal preju- exer it should now be bugged as the chrisand ideas, and, in the face of various and funeral pyre which was to free them from will quietly and supinely submit to un- viewed with awe-the gallows no longer inrestricted communication with a town or city | vested with solemn terror, as it never fails to which admits vessels from notoriously in- snatch murderers from perdition. &This befeeted ports to her docks and wharves, is to ing so the country should quit the retail impugn our common sense and honesty of business and commence hanging by the purpose. It is not a question of whether we | wholesale. In all seriousness, we believe have so cleansed and purged our city that that the custom of ministers manufacturing yellow-fever may never assume epidemic saints on the gallows is an injury to the cause proportions in our midst. That we believe to of religion. It is teaching the despicable be the case. But for this year, and probably heresy that sinners can burn their candles for many years to come, we cannot afford to out in the service of the devil and be saved have a single case of the disease, either by by snuffing the ashes in the face of the importation or development. A foreshadow- Almighty. There is no incentive for an exing of what would be the result of the unexistence of even one case may be deeds of charity-if repentence upon the found in recent events. The malicious and gallows or a death-bed translates sinners to notably baseless dispatch from Washington, heaven. There is something monstrous in of April 12th, paralyzed business throughout | the teachings that the red-handed murderer, the valley, caused orders to be counter- after spending his life in crime, can, after an manded, arrested the tide of south-bound hour's forced repentance, climb the golden travel, and led to the abandonment of scores stairs as easily and happily as the christian of plans based on the hope of a healthy sum- who has lived a blameless life and was never mer. With this warning still fresh in mind, guilty of hypocrisy, unless it be in repenting it is a reckless and inexcusable pattering with and asking torgiveness for sins never commitests, the health and lives of the peo- ted. To say the least of it, the hab ple of half a dezen States, to allow a single of making gallows saints is illogical,

wise and impartial dis- i

would not render itself obnoxious to the believe, an influence on the young mind an-

charge of such reckless trilling, let that body tagonistic to that which the law contemplated

elevated into heroes the moment the dread

way. It is a crime that we think ought to,

We publish to-day very full particulars o ended so disastronely for the latter and all his family, especially his mother, to fanatical negrophobists by the demeaner of whom he was specially endeared by a more a coward, shielding himself behind his privife by the outraged son. The final result of on their honorable and gentlemanly bearing, bought would prove fatal, was to have een determined in a few days in the crimihe purpose of getting testimony as to the ormer life of Kalloch. Among other things he | would be impossible. No southern man would against chastity which made of Kalloch for some years an outcast and a parish. This tails at length the immoralities and crimes against chastity which made of Kalloch for DeYoung, thus adding murder to the long list of crimes that stand to the account of him and his father. It the telegraphic re- a fair and manly way by cadets as well as port is to be believed, this is not the last of his fend. It is therein intimated that it may yet take the form of a vendetta. If it ics, there will be few to mourn the losses. The day has passed for such brutal license and violence of pen or pistol. We have laws, the thoughts that inevitably occur is, how do and they should be appealed to, as they can be safely trusted to redress any grievance ther. We hope the telegraphic reporter is that there prevail? On and on stretch the usty, and that the tuture will prove that immensity of space to the horizon, its whole both the Kallochs and the DeYoungs have determined to leave to the courts the settleent of a quarrel that cannot be pushed any

ing it has been learned from the Menonites, whose residence on the bleak, inhospitable steppes of Russia have taught them how the presented and that this community had st resolved itself into barbarism. Every simple but peculiar stove which heats slowly, war there has been as many as one hundred is the started considerable attracted conside macders committed in this city in one year. hay, which keeps it pressed while burning. weapons. The result is, men no longer make walking amenals of themselves, and but few murders are committed. Formerly nearly an hour. Where grain is grown the straw is by threats of force, to get a surrender of those every may that appeared upon the streets something like an old-fashioned straw-cutter. Now a man is ashamed to have such a which the straw is tightly wound by aid their protection, gave him that memorable answer, simple, to be sure, but made sublime weapon apon his person. All seem actuated of the crank; a bunch about the size by the belief that this is a civilized commuof a stick of stove-wood is quickly made, slipped off the iron bar and ready for use. mity. If the proper authorities will continue Two hundred weight will be rolled up by a the good work begun, deadly weapons will boy in an hour and a half. This can be times. This secret preparation for bloodshed wood. Not a few people grow corn for burnis a savage practice for the unfair advantage | ing in the cob; they say that in ordinary | winter weather a bushel will keep an ordinary it affords in taking human life. In a land of it affords in taking human life. In a land of condition, law and order, men should not houses are often surrounded, or even altocarry about their persons masked batteries. carry about their persons masked batteries. We cannot say that it is cowardly to carry a deadly weapon about the person, for brave as we have heard them express it. So man's men are sometimes threatened by lawless ingenuity conquers difficulties, and spite of desperadoes. But we do insist that it is no with the refined civilization of our people, who agow some of the best wheat that the sun ever shines on, and rear their hearty boys and great crime against the laws of the soil of the laws of the l

MEMPHIS APPEAL in such a fearless manner enforced the law and thereby decreased the crime of murder until murder has become a rare occurrence The official who labors to prevent crime by appressing the habit of carrying conceald weapons, is naturally more severe in punishing the crime of murder after it has been committed, for had those who kill profited by repeated warnings they would not have had in their possession the facilities for killing.

> GALLOWS SAINTS. How to evangelize the world is a problem of Both Sections and All Parties will which christians have been lrying to solve for nearly eighteen centuries. With all the appliances used for snatching souls from the eternal burning, wickedness seems to be on the increase. The increase of ministers, fine churches, gaudy pulpits, cashioned seats,

carpeted aisles, and the rich tones of piping organs do not prevent the increase of crime, A plan has been suggested by which every human being on earth can be saved, and that Judge Black, which is a masterprece of clear, is, for one-half of the world to hang the "quarantine," nothing sensational or alarmners. For pertion of Judge Black's argument, as fol-Judge Black's Paper.

sachusetts, who was Put Forward

by its Friends as the Cham-

pion of the Third Term

and Third-Termer.

do well to Study-An Unbroken

Array of the Highest and

Safest Authorities.

The rule against the third term was estabcountry. We have sunk all personal prejudences, foregone our most cherished theories and ideas, and, in the face of various and ideas, and ideas, and, in the face of various and ideas, and, in the face of various and ideas, and i most discouraging drawbacks and obstacles, have inaugurated, and are on the eve of completing, a sanitary work which, for proportionate magnitude, novelty and thoroughness, that not its equal in this country, if anywhere in the world. To suppose that, under such carried and development to understand the world. To suppose that, under such circumstances, we will quietly and supinely such a saint. The death penalty is no longer inviewed with awe—the gallows no longer in persecution and wickedness. Indeed, a gallow and obstacles, have in the eventual first course, and not in continued in its course, and not in continued the world that the could furnish of the material first course, and not in continued in its course, and not in continued the world that the could have kept dear of it; but he had love the development of himself, had induced many of the capitol had not in its course, and not in containts course, and not in the court his argument out of the material flux whith a course in the external had many love it if he could have kept dear of it; but he had love the development of himself, had induced many of its of the material had not as a restriction upon political power or a safeguard to civil hierty. The kernes of the capitol had no

amo for it. They both thought it a mismission to France, returned home, he own spokeman, Mr. Boutwell himself. aferred with them and others on the best node of remedying this and some other de el to enter the Mississippi river from an and puzzling to the irreligious world, who do these personal considerations, was the fected port-at least, until she shall have not profess religion because they fear they been pronounced safe and harmless by an cannot live up to the standard erected for authority independent of local considerations, christians, but which makes a saint of the government through successive elections. ninfluenced by political pressure, and murderer upon the gallows. Moreover, the HOW ACCEPTED. inconsiderate manner in which murderers are Truer words than these were never spoken.

But they are not all the truth. Mr. Bout-well should have added that Washington's If the State board of health of Louisiana sentence of the law is passed, exercises, we retirement was then and there accepted by the nation as supplying the want of a written interdict upon a third term; as filling up the malice against the southern people. Town-

had any other act of his pure and beneficent his own race, and he has sought to te, and the reasoning by which he showed make capital for himself with the hat a third term was inconsistent with the sected, this led to an attempt on Kalloch's 14, in which he justly compliments the cadets that even the Father of the Constitution, on their honorable and gentlemanly bearing, resents the imputations and invendos of Eagland and New England, could have done Townsend, and justifies the general belief as nothing either to strengthen or to weaken it. power impossible. If the experience of to the conduct of both officers and cadets by It is true also of Monroe, that nothing was the testimony timely and strong of a braye and left him but implicit obedience. He treated the testimony, timely and strong, of a brave and honorable officer. In the south such an outrage as that of which Whittaker complains respect for it he would have lost forever the unbounded popularity which he had won by be so cowardly as to treat a negro in that long years of virtuous service. JACKSON'S ASSENT.

> and we hope will be, punished; and to that is the slightest chance of ferreting what is | was in deadly conflict with the fundamental yet a profound secret. The negro is there by doubted the stability of the custom. The virtue of the law, and so long as he conducts fervent love with which he was wedded to himself properly, complies with the rules and his country made him jealous of the efforts attends to his duty, he ought to be treated in | which might be used to debauch her virtue. He had seen strong government raise its head almost as impudently as we see it now. In defense of the constitution, he so wounded the monster that most men thought it for-HOW A FURL PROBLEM IS SOLVED ever disabled. But he was fully conscious To the traveler who for the first time visits that he had "scotched the snake, not killed nemy of equal rights, aided by a combina northwest of the States or of Canuda, one of ion of special interests with corrupt politi ians, would contrive an excuse for breaking the settlers who are beginning to people these | through the unwritten law and get a following large enough to do it. To prevent that immense wilds manage to keep themselves calamity he proposed an amendment to the warm through the storp, merciless winters itation on the right of re-elections. His view was not concurred in. The representatives f the people and the people extent offering no sheltering forest to break thought the custom as strong as any amendment could make it. Jackson, acquiescing, even in whose lee the humble shanty may was content to strengthen it by adding his find protection. The problem is a serious one own example to the others. for the settler, and the best help toward roly-

UNIVERSALLY ACCEPTED DOCTINE. From that time to the summer of 1875 the wisdem or necessity of the two-term rule constitution is silent, but, on the earliest oc-was never questioned. Nobody denied the casion after it went into operation the omissinding force on the national conscience, and sion was supplied by a custom which then difficulty is to be overcome. They have a the current of popular feeling in its favor, like a great river receiving its affigents from | much as anything else it contains.

and his corrupt parasites tried all that in than two to one Democratic on joint ballot, A square will burn considerably more than them lay, now by insidious wiles and again made into fuel by aid of a machine in shape customary rights. But the barons, speaking for themselves and for the freemen under by the occasion: "Nolumus leges Angliae mutare" (We will not change the laws of England). This substantially was the answer which Grant got from the congress of 1875 when he wanted them to abandon a time-

BOUTWELL'S SOPHISTRY. Mr. Boutwell protests most vehemently airing socialistic principles too freely, against the binding obligation of a custom; Third on the list is M. Prieu, of La Regether constructed of sods, and are then easily kept warm in the worst of weather and with the thermometer "among the forties," as we have heard them express it. So man's ingenuity conquers difficulties, and spite of said it was in 1875, a part of our free instiby men of a past generation, but entitled to phonse Humbert, of the Mot d' Ordre, sentoth, the plains of Minnesota and Manitoba

without a judgment of our own, permit the opinions of dead men to control the thoughts JUDGE JERE S. BLACK and the policy of the country?" (p. 373). CONTEMPT FOR DEAD MEN.

It is a pity to take the conceit out of a genondescends to Answer Boutwell, of Mas man who is so happy in his contempt for dead men. But it is necessary to tell him that this is not merely an impious violation of the fifth commandment, but an utterance yold of all reason and sense. It is a bald absurdity to say that we refuse to allow dead men's hands to cultivate and use the soil, for the hands of dead men were never offered to that our rights in the soil is not defined, and An Argument that Reflecting Americans our use of it regulated by the laws, customs, conveyances and testamentary writings of dead men, then the writer does not know what he is talking about, for in that sense the soil is contrained by dead mon. Precise by the same is true of public affairs. While dead men do not vote at elections, or sit in the courts, yet their decisions, customs, opinions, traditions and enactments define the limits of power, protect the liberty of the The North American for May is full of in-erest for studious readers; but by far the thought of the country upon all subjects, re-The North American for May is full of the rest for studious readers; but by far the ligious, moral and legal, as effectually as if ligious, moral and legal, as effectually as if they were still alive. Without this control, they were still alive. onclusive and powerful reasoning on a theme society would go all to pieces in an hour. thought and discussion among reflecting state, nor tamily nor social existence. We mericans. Both from its importance and must be so governed; and it is the mere

Why may not a custom like this become binding as a law? Congress in December, 1875, delared that it was a binding law, returning Presidents, but it has a still broader and deeper foundation in the collective wisdom of the whole nation, which is the highest source, the best authority and the strongest support of all law. Mr. Boutwell tries to disparage it by mying that Washington, Jefferson and Making to the highest source and highest source, the best authority and the ported by nothing better than rhetoric. Let him and his disciples reflect on it a little for the soil watered about the soil watered about the first to disparage it by mying that Washington and his disciples reflect on it a little for the soil watered about the first to disparage it by mying that Washington and his disciples reflect on it a little for the soil watered about the first to disparage it by mying that Washington and his disciples reflect on it a little for the soil watered about the first to disparage it by mying that Washington and his disciples reflect on it a little for the soil watered about the first to disparage it by mying that Washington and his disciples reflect on it a little for the soil watered about the first to disparage it by mying that Washington and his disciples reflect on it a little for the soil watered about the hight of from duke of Orleans came down the river in a d tries to disparage it by mying that Washing-ton, Jefferson and Madison could not have ther, and see if they are not mistaken. It is merous springs, tempted emigration from In 1805, Aaron Burr, restlessly agitated by believed it, else they would have made it a a principle of universal jurisprudence, which other portions of the country.

Sort of the written constitution. He says, prevails in every civilized country, that a rule In Virginia, some years

JUST, PROPER AND NECESSARY. He opens his article thus: "In politics, octs in the instrument; but, fearing that a morals and law there is a field for presumperious or protracted opposition might cause tion." If he had been willing to 'talk less to fall through altogether, they coacluded in King Cambyses's vein," he would have advise its immediate and unconditional said that in those sciences, as in all others, a truth may be shown by presumptive as well as by direct evidence. What, then, are we he belief that his example would to presume concerning the custom in question make a law as effective as any that when we look at its origin and history? Bemake a law as effective as any that could be framed in written words, reconciled the country, and gave the whole people faith in the perpetuity of their institutions. That Washington considered a third term as leading to the overthrow of the government of the words and the country and gave the whole reconciled the country, and gave the whole reconciled the country, and gave the whole and carried out by the foremost men in the washington considered at hird term as leading to the overthrow of the government of the word, it was accepted from the first, and unbroken wilderness. With their solutions, for his welcome here was one of his most pleas and remembrances.

Ex-President Martin Van Buren came here on a visit in 1842. He was likewise the guest of the whole nation. Does not this raise a ment on the Watanga. Additional arrivals of General Jackson. Indeed, a visit to Nash. would to presume concerning the custom in question tions. That Washington considered a third term as leading to the overthrow of the government, and intended his own retirement to be a precedent which should shield us from that danger, is a fact so notorious that Mr. Boutwell himself cannot shut his eyes upon it. Boutwell himself cannot shut his eyes upon it. "yearned for the peace and quiet of private infe," he adds this remarkable language—re
tions. That Washington considered a third to the new settlement quite strong in the total and child to the new settlement of the new settlement quite strong in numbers, and articles of agreement were entred to the settlement quite strong in numbers, and articles of agreement were entred to the new settlement quite strong in numbers, and articles of agreement were entred to the new settlement quite strong in numbers, and articles of agreement were entred to the whole nation. Does not this raise a presumption—too strong to be resisted by any of the whole nation. Does not this raise a presumption—too strong to be resisted by any of the whole nation. Does not this raise a presumption—too strong to be resisted by any of the settlement quite strong in numbers, and articles of agreement were entred to the new settlement quite strong in numbers, and articles of agreement were entred to the nation. Does not this raise a presumption—too strong to be resisted by any of the whole nation. The settlement quite strong in numbers, and articles of agreement were entred to the new settlement quite strong in numbers, and articles of agreement were entred to the nation. The settlement quite strong in numbers, and articles of the hero of thits the deal of the nation. It is a fact so notorious that Mr. Boutwell's positive testimony. I know the the tours that the devot on the strong in numbers, and articles of the hero of the would have been incomplete with the strong in numbers, and articles of series the quest of the strong in numbers, and articles of the hero of their strunghs and triumphs, look around upon of their strunghs and triumphs, But, where the authors of a new political expedition was made against the Cherokees, stone of our beautiful capitol building was these personal considerations, was the ought that his example might serve as a and the advocate admits that it has no merits, restraint in case of the appearance of a pop- it is pefectly fair to take him at his word. The that that the land was so desirable are now entombed in the walls of the buildalar leader who should seek to subvert the confession in this case is none the less useful that the Watauga settlers agreed to come ing in a recess left by himself for that purbecause it is grudgingly made in little pieces because it is grudgingly made in little pieces which lie about here and there, in mere conwhich lie about here and there, in mere confusion. It is veratious to look out these the Roanoke, in Virginia, and the Yadkin, in 1855, and the last stone of the lower terrace fragmentary revelations, but we must take Carolina, also heard the good report, and a March 19, 1859. The beautiful edifice comthe trouble. Like an unwilling witness untitle of emigration set in toward the Indian mands an extensive view and is a great work

patiently catch it as it comes.

ry's sake—for the sake of republican liberty empire" (p. 376); and he might have added that in the same country, at a later period, to the Presidency a third time," he goes on to say: "It is, however, as old as the government. fanatical negrophobists by the demeanor of a coward, shielding himself behind his privileges. General Schofield, in his order No.

safety of the republic has never been controverted by his worst detractors. By the time Madison served out his two terms the rule had become so firmly fixed in our system that even the Father of the Constitution. roots in the experience of the colonists. In Europe hereditary power had fostered standrights. It was the purpose of the founders of our government to render standing armies ed, also, that the possession of power, by tended to the establishment of dynastic systems, and to their recognition by the peop

> tions in the legislative and executive depart-Jackson was as faithful to it as any of his | ments of government." WISE AND SALUTARY, This certainly is as plain an acknowledge tion is dangerous to personal liberty and popular right, and that the two-term limitation, or something equivalent, is necessary to save the government from subversion by standing the third-termers themselves being judges Not only is that settled; it is underiably fixed that the custom has all the other requisites of a good and valid custom-age, notoristy, constant observance, and consistency with pre-vious regulations. For those reasons it is and must be a valid law, technically as well as morally binding on the country. No Ameri-can citizen who colliges himself, by oath or otherwise, to obey the laws, can honorably violate this rule or counsel opposition to it, for it is not only law, but fundamental law lex legum-a law of laws-confessedly pecessary to preserve all others from destruction. BOUTWELL BEGS THE QUESTION.

ence, provision was made in all our consti

tutions, State and national, for frequent elec-

Mr. Boutwell begs the whole question when he says that the apprehension so universally felt of great danger from repeated the founders of the republic to the adoption of a system which limited the right. It did lead them to that very thing. The written became, and now is, a part of our system as

It is practically as much of a Democratic State as Missouri, and Grant or any other Republican stands no more chance of carrying it than of carrying Missouri.

Imprisoned Journalists. A French conservative paper calls attendown liberal men of letters in prison in the Pavilion des Princes, at Ste. Pelagie. is M. Dupont, who was publisher of the Petit Badinguet, which has ceased to appear, condemned to eight months impr Next comes M. Chansse, manager of the Proletaire, who is confined for one month for

THE SONS OF TENNESSEE

Celebrate with Enthusiasm and in a Most Patriotic Spirit the One Hundreth Anniversary of the Foundation of Nashville, the Beautiful Capital of the State.

The Pageant and Procession, the Odes and Addresses-The Oration and the Hymn-An Immense Concourse of People - All Classes Fairly and Fully Represented.

ectal to the Appeal. NASHVILLE, April 24.—One hundred years ago the site now occupied by the city of town had only been a radiating point from Nashville was a howling wilderness. Wild which all Middle Tennessee obtained its set-

substantially, that, if they thought a limitation upon the tenure of the executive office adopted and continuously observed, becomes the law of the subject to which it relates, "The Great He-Wolf," Governor Tryon, had become again and was the law of the subject to which it relates, "The Great He-Wolf," Governor Tryon, had become again and was the law of the subject to which it relates, "The Great He-Wolf," Governor Tryon, had become again and was the law of the subject to which it relates, "The Great He-Wolf," Governor Tryon, had become again and was the law of the subject to which it relates, "The Great He-Wolf," Governor Tryon, had become again and was the law of the subject to which it relates, "The Great He-Wolf," Governor Tryon, had become again and was the law of the subject to which it relates, "The Great He-Wolf," Governor Tryon, had become again and was the law of the subject to which it relates, "The Great He-Wolf," Governor Tryon, had become again and was the law of the subject to which it relates, "The Great He-Wolf," Governor Tryon, had become again and was the law of the subject to which it relates, "The Great He-Wolf," Governor Tryon, had become again and was the law of the subject to which it relates, "The Great He-Wolf," Governor Tryon, had become again and was the law of the subject to which it relates, "The Great He-Wolf," Governor Tryon, had become again and was the law of the subject to which it relates, "The Great He-Wolf," Governor Tryon, had become again and was the law of the subject to which it relates, "The Great He-Wolf," Governor Tryon, had become again and was the law of the subject to which it relates, "The Great He-Wolf," Governor Tryon, had become again and was the law of the subject to which it relates, "The Great He-Wolf," Great He-Wolf, "Great He-Wolf," Gr provision for that purpose into the organic law was a disregard of their duty so gross that it admits of no excuse or apology. This is an attempt to reason falsely from percent of the subject to which it relates, and is perfectly binding on the conscience of given rise to a feeling of dissatisfaction on again welcomed by all classes of citizens. But in the fall of 1806, little more than a sonable and just in itself, notoriously practical extension in contract to which it relates, and is perfectly binding on the conscience of given rise to a feeling of dissatisfaction on that eminence. The steps and terraces of the building afforded standing room to an incomplete throng. For days the ladies of Nashvilla under the conscience of the people. But in the fall of 1806, little more than a why the provision came to be dropped out opposed for nearly a century, is, as matter of might live in peace. A small party accom- son and Gaines. A delegation of citizens or why the provision came to be dropped out of the plan at the very close of the session fact, undersied and undersiable. It has, therefore, all the requisites of a binding law, became their guide. The equipments of the party who were on horseback, were of the party account of the party account fact, undersied and undersiable. It has, therefore, all the requisites of a binding law, after which the distinguished guest was sometiment of the party account fact, undersied him and the mighty hunter. Daniel Boone, became their guide. The equipments of the party account fact, undersied him and the mighty hunter. Daniel Boone, became their guide. The equipments of the party account fact, undersied him and the mighty hunter. Daniel Boone, became their guide. The equipments of the party account fact, undersied him and the mighty hunter. Daniel Boone, became their guide. The equipments of the party account fact, undersied him and the mighty hunter. Daniel Boone, became their guide. The equipments of the party account fact, undersied him and the mighty hunter. Daniel Boone, became their guide. The equipments of the party account fact, undersied him and the mighty hunter. Daniel Boone, became their guide. The party account fact, undersied him and the mighty hunter. Daniel Boone, became their guide. The party account fact, undersied him and the mighty hunter. Daniel Boone, became their guide. The party account fact, undersied him and the mighty hunter. Daniel Boone, became their guide. The party account fact, and the p ortune, and to this conviction all their consome, and good; and this I can prove to the
learts' content of all third-termers, by their
le mission to France, returned home, he
learts' content of all third-termers, by their
learts' content of all third-termers, by their tree in East Tennessee, where Boone had ten | him. A procession was formed; arches and

years before chopped the inscription-D. Boon CILLED A. BAR ThE YEAR 1760. The tree is still standing. There were carrying the contest into the nation. During this expedition it was seen borders. Nine years after the Watauga set- of art, in which all Tennesseans take a just occass out of him drop by drop, and we must tlement was founded preparations were made | pride.

beggars on their highways every day without spicuously unrivaled by the coincidence of the rule? Certainly not; on the confesses that "Washing-the confesses that "Confesses that "Washing-the confesses that "Washing-the confesses that "Washing-the confesses that "Confesses that "Washing-the confesses that "Was mander-in-chief, they affirmed to be "no less care to mankind thus valuable to a republic;" and concluded thus: "For your country's sake—for the sake of republican liberty—it is our earnest wish that your example was set off and made more mankind thus valuable to a republic to the throne of an example was set off and made more impressive by the phenomenon of a Corsican corporal, passing, as it were, at a bound, from the shore imagined it of flagging said they could have sold three the savage men on the shore imagined it of flagging said they could have sold three the savage men on the shore imagined it of flagging said they could have sold three the savage men on the shore imagined it of flagging said they could not of groundest, for the sake of republican liberty—it is our earnest wish that your example was set off and made more impressive by the phenomenon of a Corsican corporal, passing, as it were, at a bound, from the savage men on the shore imagined it of flagging said they could have sold three the savage men on the shore imagined it. Every of flagging said they could have sold three the savage men on the shore imagined it. How different from the floating from it from three to a dozen flags. The floating from it from three to a dozen flags. The floating from it from three to a dozen flags. The floating from it from three to a dozen flags. The floating from it from the savage men on the shore imagined it. The floating from it from the floating from it from the original floating from it from the floating from it from three to a dozen flags.

The floating from it from three to a dozen floating from it from the floating from young Kalloch, son of the mayor of that city.

The bloody deed was the result of a feud of long standing, during which there was a great deal said on both sides that, for the sake of the principals, had better been left unsaid.

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Schoffeld and the other efficers of West Peint solutions of the principals, had better been left unsaid.

The bloody deed was the result of a feud of this tin the same country, at a later period of the young a fail bone and the streets with the lesting the voyager, who intended opening a trade in turn, butter of the present and saleguard of the present age, become the patrions of the residences of the principals, had better been left unsaid.

The bloody deed was the result of a feud of points and the scores, so one of the stand point in the same country, at a later period the time that in the same country, at a later period of the stand point in the substance of the principals and the scores and still stand another republic was ruined another republic was ruined on the warning at the voyager, who intended opening a trade in furs, buffalor-toses, and the "general deal in turn, butter of the present age, become the patrions of the great of the present age is the following another result of the present age is trade in furs, buffalor on a roce, and the "general deal in the inth the white settlers came, some twenty years

arrived at our journey's end at the Big Salt Lucas and Wm. Hood in 1781, and a negro boy beck, where we have the pleasure of finding | Captain Robertson and his company. It is a source of satisfaction to us to be enabled to riends, who were intrusted to our care, and who, some time since, perhaps, despaired of ever meeting again."

This, then, is our centennary. One bundred years after that remarkable journey the dred years after that remarkable journey the citizens of a great city celebrate the landing

of the pioneer. To them is now accorded due praise, and this is the end for which they ought. They might have dimly foreseen Nashville. All the military organizations of simple but peculiar stove which heats slowly, but once hot is easily kept so by a moderate supply of fuel. That fuel is mostly hay made from the plentiful prairie grass. It is cut, then cured as carefully as when intended for

pended the signatures, in their own hand writing, of two hundred and sixty-five per sons. In looking over these signatures, one ecognizes the predecessors of many of ou now prominent citizens. The first marriage at the settlement was that of Captain Leiper. At the wedding the delicacy of the feast was a succotash made of

green corn, and provided especially for the

The first child born was in the family o

Captain James Robertson. It was his sixth

ald and was called Felix. Every citizen of

the olden time in Tennessee knew or have head of Dr. Felix Robertson. He was beloved and respected all of his long life and died After having a long and useful career, and rising to the rank of general, James Robertson died at the Chickasaw agency, in West Teanessee, in 1814. There he was buried and remained until 1825, when his corine On his tomb is LIENEHAL JAMES HOSERTSON;

ants are still living, but there are few that bear the name. General B. F. Cheatham, chief marshal of our contennial procession, is Of the Donelson family there are many

living representatives bearing the name. The venerable Stokly Ponelson is an own graedate of the pioneer. He is now near eighty years of age, and still the on a tract of land that his grandfather became possessed of in the olden time. It is in the Hermitage neighborhood. Colonel Donelson was killed in a mysteri ous manner, while on his way to rejoin his family, and it was never definitely known whether by Indians or treacherous whites. In 1784 the general assembly established town at the Bluffs, and called it Nashville, and directed commissioners to lay off two hundred acres in town-lots, with lanes and alleys. These lots were subscribed for and drawn, which art entitled each person draw-

ing to a deed, with the one condition that within three years from the time the holder erect a good log, brick or stone house, at least sixteen feet square. least sixteen feet rquare.

From this very tupromising beginning the present city of Nashville has sprung. In 1804, twenty-four years after the trip of the Adventure, the

animals of every description abounded. Buffalo, bear, deer, elk, panthers, wolves, foxes and game of every description found sustenance in the vast forests and the native pastorial tiers. In 1806 the town was incorporated, and Mayor Joseph Coleman elected.

Many distinguished visitors have from time to time been welcomed with characteristic beautiful. tures. Immense canebrakes bordered the hospitality. In 1797 the three sons of the duke of Orleans came down the river in a

population was only four hundred, but the

other portions of the country.

In Virginia, some years before, the many acts of tyrany and oppression by "The Great He-Wolf," Governor Tryon, had

course of their travels they came to a beech demonstration of joy was made to welcome

evergreens ornamented the streets, while patriotic emblems and mottoes were profusely listributed. General Jackson received him, an i the address of welcome was made by Mayor Robert B. Currey. Citizens of every close of art and crowned by the splendid capitol of a noble State we have erected a shrine to the memclass paured out to him a welcome and showered upon him every token of hospitality. few settlers on the Watauga river, and Rob- He seemed to enjoy the demonstration, for

Hon, Edwin H. Ewing was the orator of the

charge of such recliese triling, let that boldering of such reclies triling, let that boldering of the such that boldering of the such that boldering of the such that the such that boldering of the such that the such tha

well with the warlike inhabitants. When the white settlers came, some twenty years after he located here, he welcomed them joyfully. He identified himself with them, and lived to be ninety-six years of age, being always highly respected. His death occurred in 1826. One year previous to that time he was present at a dinner given to General Lafayette, and was toasted as the patriarch of Tennessee.

A small party of emigrants left the Watanga settlements in the fall to make the overland route, which was a difficult and circuitous one, traveling far out of their route to obtain the protection afforded by the isolated stations on the way. On Christmas day, 1779, they arrived at the Lick, after enduring the most unparalled and fatiguing hardships. The winter was unusually cold, so that even the Cumberland was frozen over. Placarded about the streets were the

day, 1779, they arrived at the Lick, after enduring the most unparalled and fatiguing hardships. The winter was unusually cold, so that even the Cumberland was frozen over. Cattle brought by John Rains walked over on the ice.

Preparations on the Watauga were being actively pressed. Boats had been built, and one, upon which Captain John Donelson, who was in command of the fleet, was to travel was called the "Adventure." Three hundred and sixty persons embarked in the boats, consisting of some thirty families and and about thirty men, upon whom the double duty of propelling the boats and defending the party devolved. They started on the journey December 22, 1779. A succint history of the same was kept by Captain Donelson. It tells of the indomitable courage, the perils and hardships of that remarkable voyade. It timeit will take us to our place of destination."

Day by day he noted down the events, and on Monday, April 24, 1780, four months after starting, makes this entry: "This day we arrived at our journey's end at the Big Salt Lick, where we have the pleasure of finding in the party devolved. They started on the order of the late Judge Cairon | was that the findins in the line with the southern boundary of the same, "Site of the free lind sum of the southern boundary of the same, "Site of the fire that sum of the southern boundary of the same, "Site of the free cate of Big of Biod and Spruce: "On the Same, "Site of Biod and Spruce:

The procession passed through some of the

The air is full of whisp'rings weird,
The echoes of a hundred years,
The wild war-whoop that brave men feared,
Comes, duiled by distance, to our ears;
Then sounds of bosy life and trade,
When here sweet Feace her dwelling made;
Then waves of song re-echo long,
A people's grat-ful thanks to Him,
Who led them from the forest dim,
And made them strong. A hundred years have passed away,

ince men and women true land brave, solved on this fair spot to stay. And here to make their home and grave This was the red man's bunting ground, Where his unerting arrow found The timid toe and buffalo; And oft, alas, his cruel dart Transfixed the settler's valiant heart, But toil and hardship and distress
The people's spirit could not break.
Nor dreams of ease and happiness,
liake them their forest nome forsake.
For us they earned with anxious care,
This harliage so broad and fair;
And song shall swell, and story tell
The traites of our parents brave.

nywood's, Ramsey's, Putnam's leaves, t m ' v s good and worthy name, pattif took be ' 'grwwayes' I decure to a wild will-earned fame

Are linked with many a noble one.

Whose glory ne'er shall be destroyed

Kor them historie truth destroyed For them historic truth designs a petter piace than these foor times. In Fame's bright HE', to name is missed, and they, limpessed on Nashvill's heart, if her ioungation rock a part, All change resist,

chief and statesman, world-renovmed.

Intrepld Jackson, great and true, las with unfading laurels crowned. The city that h's manhood knew. The city that it's manned arew.

She sits a queenly city now, a constraint which heavenly light upon her brow.

Where codars made a gloomy shade,

Here churches rise on every hand,

Where worships many a happy band,

Of none afraid.

Unceasing sounds of commerce fill
With life and cheer the busy streets,
And everywhere the workmin's skill,
In graceful forms, the vision greets.
The golden speech of wisdom fails
On minds attent in many halls;
For Learning sweet had here a seat,
As soon as Indian wars were past,
An earnest students could at last,
In quiet meet.

In joyous nowns let us sing.

And lift our praise to God's high throne,
Whose love perennial is the spring
Of all the happiness we've known,
And He will still be ever nigh.
As in the hundred years gone by.

Weak as the dust, we often must
The words of lofty faith repeat. The words of lofty faith repeat, That on our dollars all eyes greet, "In God we trust."

preens and flowers. Over three th flags were used on the capitol grounds. After the centennial commission, directors, orators. listinguished visitors and all more immedi ately interested had gained the speaker's stand, the exercises of Nashville's great centenary were opened. National airs were discoursed by the band. Then Dr. Themas A. Atchison, called the assemblage to order in the follow-

ing address: Opening Address by Dr. Atchison.

THE OPENING OF THE CENTEN. Prayer. A most impressive and fervent prayer wa hen rendered by Rev. Dr. L. A. Hoyt, which masie. His excellency Gov. ernor A. S. Marks then delivered the fol-

lowing address: Governor Marks's Address.

was right." With a giorious past behind her - with a brilliant future before, Tennessee stands upon the threshold of her second century. With loyal hearts we salute her - Tennessee as she was. Toyal hearts Dr. George Blackie then read the centennial prize ode composed by Mrs. Emma C. Bowser, of Louisville, as follows: A Vision On Capitol Hill-April, 1880. The city is at rest; there is not heard. The voice of man nor song of any bire The faint, sweet odors of the April niget Float on the air; here in the moon's clear lig Transfigured stands the temple of the hight. The pale, uncarithly statues seem Weird figures in a mystic dream. 1 look upon the gleaming marble wall,
The fair proportions of the pillared hall;
Haif does my wondering fancy deem
'Twas never chaped by mortal hand—
By mortal brain was never planned;
But at some word of magic tongue
At once to perfect beauty sprung,
And from some far Acropous
By magic power was borne to this.
So in the tale our wondering calidhood read,
Swift through the air the enchanted palace sped.

I see a shadowy form suchine narise.

Beyond the stature of the sous of men, with benediction in his outstretched him with watchfulness of far prophetic ken, behold the genius of the city stands; its awful voice the soler n s'lence thrills:

Whe con the first low cabin stood Embosomed in the growing grain; Love hardly was the footing won! How stout of heart and clear of brain he sturdy band who came, with purpose; o toll, to light, and, if need were, to die. Even woman, in those early, trying years, Forgot her weakness and her tender lears. The hand that by the still fireside The hand that by the shit irrestore. The shiring needle defitly plied, Or turned the peaceful, humaning wheel. Could grasp, in dang rous hour the steel, And strike for home a desperate blow, When, as their simple annals show, With Haming forch and dreadful yell. Like demons from some bideout helt, The painted for upon the settlers fell.

The painted foe upon the settlers fell.

I hundred years have passed; I now look down Upon the elearing, grown a mighty town that climbs the hills and spans the placid stream. How far beyond the hardy roatic dream. How far beyond the hardy roatic dream. The iron ways, the electric wires that start. Strong anteries from her busy throbbing heart, the skyward-pointing spires, the airy domes. The stately dwelling, gifreden-circled homes of manly sons, and doughters fair of lace, with liquid speech and sweetest southern grace. Here proudly rise the spacious balls. Where science to her votaries calls; they probe the starry mysteries, and spell the secret of the seas, Saurch how the fiery Sun began. And whence was Earth—and what is Man. Here was the home of here and of sage, whose names are graven on the historic page; they, when the nation's need was sore, her counsels led, her banner bore, and, when the crucial hour was o'er, Turned fondly to the spot that gave A life of peace—a hallowed grave. Above you tomb, where one lost leader sleeps, Still widowed Love her saintly vigil keeps.

Veil not thy kindly shades. O. gentle night The treeless summit of that barren hight. The ruined fort—the broken wail—Too well the evil days recall.
When in the shadow of her hills, Wasted, and worn with many fills. The city sat, a mourning mother, The while that deadly passion burned, and herce, destroying swords were turned of brother against brother.
Hate, round the ruins entwine Thy soft, green arms, O, sheltering vine Blow, sweet wild flowers, bud and blow! Thy mantie, pitying nature, throw: Hide from men's eyes each cruel scar, Telling of fratricidal war. Veil not thy kindly shades. O. gentle night.

Fast wanes the light—the floating clouds display The pure, pale rose flush heralting the day; Soon shall their hues to flaming splender turn; Soon all the East with gold and crimsoo burn; So for thee, too, from out the bright ning skies, O. Summer land, a fairer moon shall rise. To thee a race of sons shall ret be given, Revered of earth and well-beloved of heaven; The noble of spring of a noble age, Their courage lofty and their honor pure.

A land redeemed their glorious heritage,

The Oration. The oration by Hon. John M. Bright-sub ct, "Donelson and the Pioneers of Tennes-ee,"—and the "History of Nashville," by Mr. Anson Nelson, are both embodied in the above history of Middle Tennessee. The exercises of the day over there remained yet for the night the formal opening of a be utiful creation, canopied over, and pro-fusely ornamented with busting, flags, ever-eight o'clock. The Centennial Building.

The centennial building is one of the bes adapted to its purpose ever erected. It is situated on the corner of Broad and Spruce treet, both prominent thoroughfares. entrally located, and is approached from three directions by the street cars. The material used in the structure is wood, which has been painted a slate-color on the outside and is neatly whitewashed within. It is one hundred and eighty-nine by one hundred and fifty-nine feet, and the form is something of a parallelogram with projections at the sides and corners. Innumerable windows give light and ventilation. Turrets ach corner, and with a gothic finish and a covering of asbestos which is now cream-white give the structure a handsome | regaled with one of the most thr ameter of sixty feet, rises from the center and gives a finish and completeness to the whole. West of the building proper is an and some of their stories are really startling. appearance. An imposing dome, with a diinclosed space for the horticultural display, r Eighteen or twenty months ago an engineer A large fountain plays in the center. Ad- | named Johnson was run over by a Carro and juncte, such as the restaurant and the beersaloons, about which there was so much discussion, but for which many a weary visitor, | claim that they have frequently seen Johnhis stars-or garters, stand near. glance an immense area. The hight of the vanish through a solid brick wall. The spirit story is sixteen feet, while the upper one is

The second floor of the building is left open athe center, beneath the dome, giving a crawled back to its proper position, and the allery or rotunda which is pleasing in its men, glad of their freedom, rushed out, freet. Four grand stairways, branching at swearing vengeance on the trickster, but not he upper end, rise from the center of the a soul was in sight. A colored man under-uilding. Ample room for the restfect. Four grand stairways, branching at less moving of a crowd is here afforded. The upper floor is of equal capacity with the lower, and is devoted to all the finer displays of industries of every description. The art gallery is hung with every description of painting, rich and rare with age, and beautiful and plowing rare with age, and beautiful and glowing of the exposition. Many relics of the olden time have been sent in by the public-spirited citizens or else hunted up by the indefatiga-Among other things is the remains of the the Cairo yards were sitting in a building old carriage of General Jackson, made from the ship Constitution. It is bad'y damaged being shut off, the machine suddenly darted from having been injured during a fierce storm which raged around the Hermitage is interesting, and the clustering memories pterest that will never wane. f interest. It is the first ever exhibited sere, and is looked upon with considerable

Taken all in all, the exposition building is ie most commodious and handsome struc ture ever erected in the south, and the cen-tannial exhibition is one that would be cred

MIAL FRIDAY NIGHT. Last night the doors of the great build ne exercises of the auspicious occasion con acted in the presence of an immense coa-After music by the band, Rev. John H M'l'errin delivered a prayer, when Hon. Thomas A. Kercheval, mayor of Nashville, ade an address, appropriate and to the point. Music intervened, when the pres

the Centennial commission, Dr. Thomas A. Atchison, spoke as follows: amp. As a novelist, too, he has gained Or. Atchison's Address on the Formal onsiderable renown, and as he is still in the hall still receive many productions from his pen. His experience has been most varied, nd he has accumulated in San Francisco, in e great central States, and in the cities of e east such experience as it is given to few

ortant consular and diplomatic positions orian, taken almost at random, will testify, The advantages of such a system are very great, principally because they give to literature as a profession a solidity and attraction which it cannot, from its inherent precariousness, possess of itself." If the practice of carrying deadly weapons was as common in Great Britain as it is in ing, clubbing and throwing stones, and essed about the chevalier was seized by the Wexford men and would have been thrown to the river if he had not been rescued by soldier who wore a Crimean medal was Ormshirk, near Liverpool, during the canvass,

steady courage of such men as Robertson, Raines, Buchanan, Doneison, Smith and a host of others, true and tried, who planted our infant city in the wilderness and watered it with their blood; ner would we withhold the grateful meed of praise from the wives and daughters of the ploneers, whose presence and example tangit the lessons of patience and faith. And to the succeeding generation we point across the coming century, when its close will be celebrated by a city of half a million people, standing on a yet higher plane of progress, whose hearts will turn reverently and gratefully to its heroic founders. I now declare this centennial exposition formally opened. Sound the loud timbrel, on with the steam, and let all be as merry as marriage bells.

An Unsuccessful Suleide.

THE NASHVILLE OF TO-DAY. The population of Nashville, including suburbs, is estimated to be between sixty-five one of the richest and most productive resixty miles of the city. It is the railroad center of the State, and is now regarded as his life about three weeks ago. He will one of the most important railroad points in the south. Five railroads have this for their yet killing himself.

probably live, but expresses the intention of without wishing it, and yet with such might energy that from a certain epoch Romani prospect of the addition of two others. The

promises to be paid to such industries than ever before. During carpetbag rule just after the war a debt was contracted which put the city in a rather bad financial condition. She now owes one million six hundred thousand dol lars, but the interest on the bonded debt is promptly paid and the bonds in consequence are at a premium.

Colonel Robert I. Chester, of Jackson, and Colonel Charles D. M'Issau, of Memphis, and in the city. The former was born in 1793, and the latter in 1795. Colonel M'Lean was a printer in Nashville in 1810. Colonel Chescame to Nashville in 1816. They wer both soldiers under Andrew Jackson. Colonel ester has the muster-rolls of his command

GENERAL DISPATCH.

-The Wild and Mysterious Bun

Experience of Wipers in a Pit.

of an Engine-Unpleasant

Mr. Bret Harte in Glasgow

tial State of Roma Both of these gentlemen brought with them come most interesting relics. They are the guests of Colonel A. S. Colyar, and will remain several days. Each will plant a tree in the capitol grounds.

For the Sunday Appeal.

Created Favorable Conditions for the Preaching of the Gospel Throughout the Earth-Religious of Greece and Italy-Judaism at Last Triumphant.

ROME AND RELIGION.

Renan's Exposition of the Influence Ex-

ercised by the Roman Empire upon

the Early Spread of Christianity

-How the Political and So.

NASHVILLE, April 24.-The hundredth an-NASHVILLE, April 21.

ANSHVILLE, April 21.

London Times, April 12: 1 control of afternoon the distinguished French neademician, M. Renan, delivered, in his native isnposing street pageant ever witnessed in the this State. The city is overrun with strangers, and the storehouses adjacent to the hotels are appropriated for the accommodation of guests. The entire local population are in the streets, and the city for the time being is wholly given up to the enthusiasm of the occasion. The festivities were ushered in by a salute of a hundred guns from Capitol hill at sunrise. The display of hunting is hill at sunrise. The display of bunting is profuse and the decoration of stores and of Hibbert lectures is less tersely, but perhaps profuse and the decoration of stores and residences is indulged in with great unanimity. The principal thoroughfares are spanned by arches of evergreens, flowers and flags, and emblems illustrating the industrial and intellectual progress of a hundred years are everywhere manifest. The old landmarks about the city and historic spots made memorable by encounters with the Indians in the early settlement are indicated by placards. The centennial procession was one hour in passing a given sion was one hour in passing a given point. The military display was a brilliant one. The turnout of colored orders and military companies was one of the most creditable features. The industrial arts, deemed inseparable from those of scie emblematically illustrated, were everywhere n the procession. The company of soldiers and reason, was in the right hands, and had thus initiated prelections in all the great chapters of the religious history of mankind. in the old centennial uniform, and veterans of the Florida and Mexican wars, with battle torn flags, were greeted with cheers all along the line of march. The procession tonal and natural sciences, ought to be no halted in Capitol square at noon, where an address was delivered by Governor Marks, followed by an oration from Hon. John M. was hard to see what harm it could do to theology. The audience rightly believed in truth, which was one, and it showed but right, on the "Pioneers of Tennessee." The prize centennial ode was read; also a sketch of the history of Nashville. At night cism ought in her case to soften its severe tests. No. Truth could dispense with such the centennial industrial exposition, in the new building constructed for the purpose, was indulgences. He had responded to the call, thinking, with themselves, that truth formally opened with appropriate ceremonies. did not need to be handed insultingly with gloved hands-that man's due worship of A MISCHIEVOUS GHOST. ne ideal consists in such questionings as are scientific, independent, indifferent to results—and that the best homage to truth is to A Defunct Railroad Engineer's Pranks shrink from no sacrifices in its unremitting pursuit. Mistrusting dogmatism, as from ta very nature barren, what they must aim at was to present a grand historical survey of man's efforts to solve the problems which urround him and lave to do with ha des-

Vincennes (Ind.) special to the Cincinnati Enquirer: Your correspondent fell into the hands of an employe of the Cairo and Vincennes railroad a day or two ago, and was History, even should it prove that man in his search after the infinite, has followed a that ever fell on mortal ears. The railroad himera, is always worth studying well, and the history of this effort to grasp the unatthe rule. It will teach us the nobleness of this poor disinterested being, whose pure love Vincennes engine, No. 4, near the roundouse, and the habitues of that vicinity which nature has burdened him, the torture tired with sight seeing, will inwardly thank son's spook, and have had other evidence of the unknown, the torture of doubt, the his stars—or garters, stand near.

The many larger and the forest of the unknown, the torture of doubt, the anguish of virtuous struggles and the losses of his presence on earth. Employes who story is sixteen feet, while the upper one is of the same hight. The scene presented there to day was one of lively activity. Machinery that had not been placed was being put in order. In this department the display is most excellent. Every article in the machinery line seems to be on exhibition, from the immense Romans engine to the more delicate machine for sewing.

of the defunct engineer does not confine himself to harmless tricks. Two wipers went down into the fire-pit for the purpose of drawing the fire out of engine No. 4, the same machine which caused Johnson's death. While they were scraping out the fire the engine suddenly started forward, cutting off the great founders of religions, were the great founders of religion, the reformers, prophets, martyrs, with their protests against falsehood and a gross and latalistic materialism. If martyrdom did not istic materialism. If martyrdom did not prove the martyr's own religion to be the only true one, yet the martyrologies of all the sects, even that of the skeptics, invested remost deeply convinced and the most disin-terested. The founders of our religious and was not proof against iron in the form it was did, but there were always incorrigibles, inbeing pushed at him. The latest exploit of the deceased engineer—at least to his ghost is to sacrifice their personal interests for truth and justice. Such had chosen the better Cairo and Vincennes railroad to considerable expense, and sent more than one life into eternity. Last Monday, as the engineer and fireman of a Cairo and Vincennes engine in

The page of history he had been asked to he ship Constitution. It is badly damaged from having been righted during a fierce torm which raged around the Hermitage torm which raged around the Hermitage torm which raged around the Hermitage torm the body damaged on the history of mannone three or four years ago. A falling tree crossings, and did not slack speed trushed in the corriagehouse and nearly denoished the carriage. But still, as a relic, miles distant from the starting point, than during the one hundred and fifty years where it came to a dead stand. Those who which elapsed between the sweet Galil can witnessed the stop testify that no one jumped off the engine, nor did any one see the occuoff the engine, nor did any one see the occu-pant of the cab during the flight. Fortu-nently creative, never did with any obstructions on the run, or the con- was from the bosom of Judaism that this exequences would indeed have been terrible. traordinary movement, to which no other is dents related by the railroad boys. There is whether Judaism, pure and simple, could have evidently something amiss, and if the com-pany does not do something to appease the that some youthful and bold school, sprung bstreperous defunct it is not an easy matter from its bosom, should have audacity to conjecture what the consequences will be. enough to give up the greater part of the The skeptical "pooh-hooh" the ghost story, Mosaic ritual. What was needed above all but the railroad boys think something is was that the new movement should be trans-London Globe: "The appointment of the whose means humanity fulfile its destinies.

famous American humorist to a consulship at certain that he will receive a warm welcome in North Britain, and, indeed, in England generally. There are few persons in this with his inimitable poem The Heathen was the earlier in point of time. It was Chinee and with The Luck of Roaring hardly before the former half of the third century that Greek genius, in the persons of Clement of Alexandria and Origen, really ROME AND THE CHURCHES OF JESUS.

M. Renan said he boped to snow that from
the second century Rome exerted a decisive nen of forty to gather together. The Amer- sense, Rome spread religion over the world ems to us to be deserving of all praise. In over wide territories. But just as the civili uent than in this country, as the names of narrow, austere culture of old Latium, but

cisely that religion which Rome had scorned aggrandigement of her own national gods. some detail the poverty stricken char-acter of the actique Latin his country, the election of a new house of commons would be attended with great loss of life. Happily the English and Irish roters (xhaust their partisan rage in kicking, clubbing and throwing stones, and ng, clubbing and throwing stones, and called indigitamenta, containing long lists of the fatal casualties are comparatively few the gods who presided over all human wants, considering the number of brutal assaults and riots. The cable has already advised us of the interview between Mr. Parnell and a Wexford mob, and it seems divinities there were endless deified abstractions, such as Fear, Cough, Feyer, Male Forthat the Chevalier O'Clery had an experience even more perilous. After being jostled and the like, not forgetting the Safety of the Roman People at the head of all. For the state was Rome's real god, and Rome's religion beaten to death for declaring himself to be an Irish liberal. In vulgar roffianism the tory partisans cary off the The countess of Derby visited Roman felt as great a horror as of impiety. and was present at a mass meeting of the ROME COMPELLED BY FATE TO PROPAGATE

NEW YORK, April 24 —Bank state- heart. Besides, there was one divinity who ment: Leans—lecrease, \$5,364,600. Specie could not in any way feel at home in such a decrease, \$1,566,100. Deposits—decrease, \$4,-623,000. Cirulat on—decrease, \$230,200. Reserve—increase, \$1,654,675. The banks now emperor. War was plainly imminent behold \$2,191,525 in excess of the legal require—tween the Roman state and this irreconcilable and relactory divinity. Well, said M. Renan, see now the most surprising phenomenon, the highest pitch of irony in all his TOPEKA, April 24.-W. H. Boyd, lately tory! It is this, that the god whose worship suburbs, is estimated to be between sixty-five and seventy-five thousand. Its location is in cempt at suicide by taking poison, here tonight. He is a cripple, and has become despondent. From letters in his possession it appears that he made a similar attempt on cisely that of Jehovah; it was Judaism und its christian form, which Rome propage

energy that from a certain epoch Romanism and christianity became all but synonymou

prospect of the addition of two others. The growth of the city within the past five years has been unprecedented in every locality handsome new buildings have been erected and others are either in coarse of building or in prospect. Business hase as well as private residences of the selegant finish have recently been part in all the important population there is and increase of population there is and increase of population there is and increase of population there is a past five years.

A Bad Let Adjourned.

STAUNTON, VA , April 24.—The Republican State convention adjourned this morning the first christian missions. The march of the first christian mission was westward, and, with the exception of Mesopotamia, their was the Roman empire, the march of Mesopotamia, their was the Roman empire, the march of Mesopotamia, their was the Roman roads in the State central committee.

In every locality death of Chicago convention are D. S. Lawis, Peter J. Carter. J. W. Poindexter and Joseph Borgensen. John F. Lawis was elected chairman of the Roman empire, the was the Roman roads in the state of population there is a past five years. London, April 24.—In the Republican sharp the past five years at five o'clock. The delegates at large to the Chicago convention are D. S. Lawis, Peter J. Carter. J. W. Poindexter and Joseph Borgensen. John F. Lawis was elected chairman of the Roman empire, the words.

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